

此れこそ真珠湾攻撃の真相だ





"In politics,
nothing happens by accident.
If it happens,
you can bet
it was planned that way."
F.D.R.

COVER DESIGN BY DAVID K. LOBENBERG

Lobenberg recieved his masters degree in graphic design from the University of California at Los Angeles. Mr. Lobenberg's explosive cover reflects his unique talent in working with the author to graphically depict the essence of global deceit and hypocrisy.

THE WAR LORDS OF WASHINGTON (secrets of Pearl Harbor)

An Interview With Col. Curtis Dall

by Anthony J. Hilder



長崎原爆

This book is dedicated to the innocent men, women and children who were mass-murdered in the most vicious atrocities in the History of Mankind — the dropping of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki; to the men of Pearl Harbor whose "lives were sacrificed" to set the stage for World War II; and to the "brave men" who gallantly fought and died on "both" sides of the conflict believing that their blood was shed in the pursuit of freedom.

By presenting this document to the Freedom Loving People of Japan, exposing the events which led to World War II, it is our prayer that we can prevent World War III.

Whatever the cost, we will destroy the "conspirators", whose crimes are against humanity . . . for freedom to live they must die. Never in the annals of human history have so few done so much, so often, to hurt so many as the International Bankers and their War Lords of Washington.



PUBLISHER'S NOTE

Over the past two-and-one-half decades, the American people have heard a number of stories concerning the event known to history as Pearl Harbor, which launched American involvement in World War Two.

For one thing, attempts have been made in the past to portray President Franklin Delano Roosevelt as a man who deliberately invited the Japanese attack, so as to allow him to get the United States into war on a solid footing.

Others have said other things.

Some historians have attempted to gloss over the whole affair, portraying Roosevelt's role in the great tragedy as merely that of a well meaning man who accidentally found himself in a very bad position. Still others have alleged that he not only knew full well exactly what the Japanese were doing, but that he, in fact, conspired with them to bring on the Pearl Harbor catastrophe.

A third group insists that Roosevelt and his many pro-Communist advisors wanted to involve America in the war

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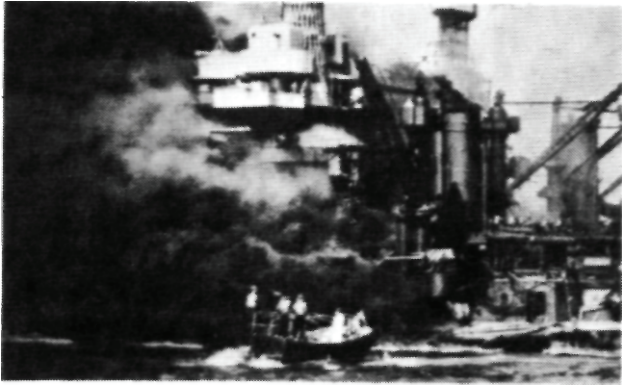
against Germany—so that Russia could grab all of Eastern Europe—but that the Japanese did not know, when they launched their attack on Hawaii, that they were being used as the catalyst.

This book is an attempt to set the record straight, once and for all.

Col. Curtis Dall, interviewed here by National Educator reporter Anthony Hilder, is the former son-in-law of the late President, who was privy to many of the secret maneuvers that went on in the White House and in the State Department at that time. Better than any other living American, Dall is able to put the entire affair into proper perspective—laying the blame where it properly belongs.

Some will disagree with his conclusions—for reasons best known to themselves—but none can deny his facts.

THE PUBLISHER



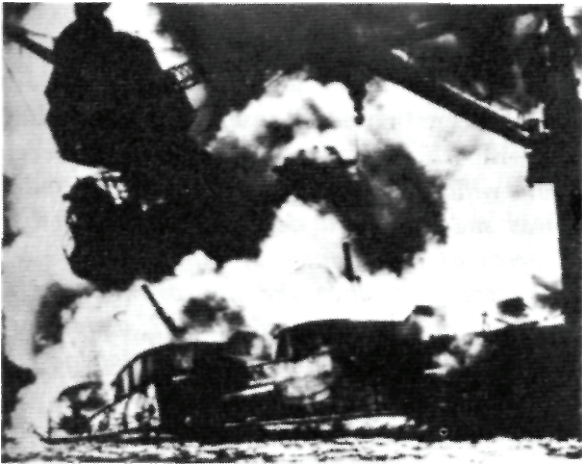
COLONEL DALL'S INTRODUCTION

I welcome this opportunity to bring you the true story of the events which led to the attack at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. This attack was not only provoked but welcomed by the International Banking Cartelists and their agents working within the higher echelon of government within the United States. It was fully known—well in advance with enough notice to have averted the catastrophe which fell upon the peace-loving people of both our great nations. These same International Banking Cartelists conspire for a world dictatorship through a one-world U.N. type government, with an international police force and a one-world currency . . . not for the emancipation of man but the enslavement of mankind. They seek to downgrade and destroy the great culture and heritage of Japan and America. Under the guise of promoting world peace, they deliberately brought on world war. These same international war conspirators and their agents deliberately delayed the end of World War II so they could set up the fall of China to Mao Tse-Tung. While building your enemy on the Chinese mainland, they surrendered eastern Europe to international communism.

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They deliberately extended the war to allow the Red Russian butchers to take over North Korea—they then sold Japan's Sakhalin Island and your Kurile Islands to the North into slavery, so as to give them a strategic stranglehold at your throat. It was these international war conspirators, closely associated with the Council on Foreign Relations in the United States, that ordered the dropping of the atomic bomb at Hiroshima and Nagasaki which mass-murdered innocent men, women and children and burned babies alive in their cribs. This wanton atrocity was surpassed only by the massacre of Dresden. I will show that the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were ordered after—I repeat, after the Japanese government had made official overtures for peace.

Colonel Curtis B. Dall
Chairman Emeritus
Board of Policy
Liberty Lobby, Washington, D. C.



ADVANCE COMMENTARY

MR. HILDER: It was Monday, December 8, 1941, Japan time, and Sunday, December 7, 1941, American time—7:55 in the morning. At this moment, Pearl Harbor, the U.S. Naval Station on the Hawaiian Islands, was suddenly awakened with the roar of 54 Japanese dive bombers, 45 fighter planes, 40 torpedo bombers, and 50 low-level bombers. At 8:00 a.m. the U.S. Military Band started playing the STAR SPANGLED BANNER, as simultaneously, the first air torpedo hit. At 8:10 a.m., the battleship ARIZONA blew up. It seems the bomb landed alongside the second turret, crashed through the forecastle ... a huge ball of fire and smoke mushroomed 500 feet into the air. By 8:50 a.m., a second wave of 35 fighters, and 135 low-level dive bombers converged on Pearl Harbor.

The attack took the Commanding Officers, Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and General Walter C. Short, and their men and ships, by complete surprise.

On Monday, December 8, at 12:29, President Roosevelt was in the Nation's Capitol Building where all Representatives,

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Senators, Cabinet Members, and Supreme Court Justices of the U.S. had been invited—Roosevelt grasped the podium beginning with this sentence: "Yesterday, December 7, 1941—a date which will live in infamy—the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by Naval and Air Forces of the Empire of Japan. . . . I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December 7, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese Empire,"

Colonel Dall, why do you feel it imperative that the people of Japan hear this message?

COL. DALL: Because it was the Pearl Harbor attack that brought America into the Second World War via a devious backdoor route, as it were, and from the War. America and Japan received nothing but casualties, debt, and loss. While Soviet Russia and their international Socialistic Dictatorship won half of Europe and Asia. We in America got nothing from it except 292,000 dead, 672,000 wounded, and a bill for about 350 billion dollars or about 1 26 trillion yen. As for Japan the near total destruction of the Japanese Empire concluded with the atrocities at Hiroshima and Nagasaki which were unparalleled in the history of the earth. Instead of World Peace, we got World War with various brush-fire wars—like Korea in 1950 and Vietnam since 1961. And now, more souped-up rumblings and power-plays in the Near East. For these reasons. I have concerned myself with Pearl Harbor, and have studied its background and the make-up of the forces that planned it.

MR. HILDER: Aside from the information you obtained within the inner circle of America's high government officials, did your "concern" cause you to investigate beyond Washington in the search for the true story of Pearl Harbor?

COL. DALL: Yes, on February 13, 1967, I was fortunate to have had a long talk with retired Admiral Husband A. Kimmel, the Commanding Officer at Pearl Harbor on that fatal day, December 7, 1941, who invited me to his home in Groton, Connecticut, for this purpose. This occasion was about twenty-six years later.

MR. HILDER: From your talk with Admiral Kimmel, and from your own research, Colonel, what problems must be explored with regard to Pearl Harbor?

COL. DALL: An American must look at that event from two angles. Most Americans will feel that, no matter how explained, or attempted to be explained, it remains, on the part of Japan, a surprise military attack on the United States, in violation of International Law, an attack that left 3303 of our forces dead, and 1272 wounded. These men were not alerted, and were completely unprepared to defend themselves! The second angle is a study to evaluate just what forces in America connived to provoke the attack, and planned it so as to force the United States to declare war against Japan. Such a declaration would have to include Germany and Italy, by the terms of the 1940 Tripartite Treaty. That fact was well understood by our State Department as well as the international bankers.

MR. HILDER: Then, you believe it is a crime of astronomical proportions that this attack was allowed to take place. But can we rightly assume that the Japanese Government did not wish the death of these men and only the destruction of the United States fleet?

COL. DALL: We, Americans, recognize that the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor was not primarily directed at people.

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or at civilian centers, but for our men in uniform it surely was a complete and fatal surprise. When they finally realized that the crashing bombs were from Japanese aircraft, according to Walter Lord: "A seaman on the destroyer MONAGHAN told Boatswain's Mate, Thomas Donahue, 'Hell, I didn't even know they were sore at us!' "

MR. HILDER: Every patriotic American living felt the crushing impact of our great losses, but to believe that there were those in our own government that provoked such an act staggers the imagination. Will you expand upon the second angle?

COL. DALL: As briefly indicated, that second angle presents the reasonable question of just how a surprise of such magnitude was possible. An American recalls Tennyson's line in his "Charge of the Light Brigade" - surely "Someone had blundered." But, what is more, it was far more than what might be termed a blunder—that, instead, it had been duly planned that way.

MR. HILDER: Then you mean, Colonel Dall, that some powerful Americans—and some forces in America—had secretly worked to bring about the Pearl Harbor attack?

COL. DALL: I certainly do! That is just what famous historians like Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes and Professor Charles Callan Tansil and military men like Admiral Robert A. Theobald and Admiral Husband E. Kimmel have also concluded.

MR. HILDER: Would you please give us some specific evidence which these experts cite?

COL. DALL: Yes, indeed! For example, in the best laid plans, someone is quite likely to "spill the beans." That is exactly what the then Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, did in his diary entry for November 25, 1941. SECRETARY STIMSON stated: "The question was how we should maneuver them (the Japanese) into firing the first shot, without allowing too much damage to ourselves. It was a difficult proposition."

MR. HILDER: That's a stunning confession coming from a member of what has been called America's invisible government—the Council on Foreign Relations. Colonel, why would they want to entice or maneuver Japan into firing the first shot?

COL. DALL: Let me say that upon reviewing the description of that fateful conference of November 25, 1941, held at the White House, I find it heart-breaking to perceive that the strategy of my former father-in-law, President Roosevelt, and his close associates, was chiefly concerned with machinations - Not to maintain and preserve the peace but to set up or create "an incident," thereby involving the United States in a war with Japan! This would enable him to enter the war in Europe via the "back-door"! The realization, on his part, that the American people did not want war with Japan, and therefore, he and his backers must have it inflicted upon them at any cost, is most shocking! Hence, the factor of deceit entered the picture, and the necessary act of creating "an incident" to arouse great indignation, and an emotional outburst by the American people, became necessary! This dubious mantle had to be placed adroitly upon the shoulders of Japan. That was what Mr. Stimson referred to when he termed it "a difficult proposition."

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The "proposition" had been made all the more difficult because the leader of the German people did not want a war with America, and refused to fall into the "trap" prepared by President Roosevelt and his ideological and political handlers. For the most part, they constituted some top one-world bankers, and their top pro-Zionist friends, who wanted to see Communist forces firmly controlling Germany, politically and financially, regrettably, for millions and millions of people, however, the "trap" was neatly baited, and Japan fell into it!

MR. HILDER: That answers the question why they wanted to maneuver Japan into the war. But, why did Secretary Stimson say it was "a difficult proposition" to do so?

COL. DALL: It was difficult because Japan and its Foreign Minister, Toyoda, in Washington - and Ambassador Nomura, as well as a Special Emissary Saburo Kurusu were sincerely endeavoring to work out a formula for peace with the United States and Britain. Even our own Ambassador, Joseph C. Grew, in Tokyo, when he forwarded Minister Toyoda's proposals to Secretary Hull, pleaded "(I urge) with all force at (my) command, for the sake of avoiding the obviously growing possibility of an utterly futile war between Japan and the United States, that this Japanese proposal not be turned aside without very prayerful consideration . . . The opportunity is here presented . . . for an act of highest statesmanship . . . with the possible overcoming thereby of apparently insurmountable obstacles for peace hereafter in the Pacific.

MR. HILDER: Was Secretary Hull a member of the Council on Foreign Relations as well?

COL. DALL: Most certainly.

MR. HILDER: What was the nature of these Japanese terms?

COL. DALL: On October 7, Foreign Minister Toyoda had told Ambassador Grew: (Minister Toyoda) "The Japanese Government is willing and prepared to return to the situation prevailing four years ago but it is essential that the Government of the United States of America should understand that to undo virtually at a moment's notice the work of the past four years is an undertaking of tremendous scope."

In effect, Japan re-stated the terms Minister Matsuoka and Prince Konoye had offered Washington in November 1940 through Bishop James E. Walsh, who was released from a Red Chinese prison in July 1970. Professor Tansill states: "Matsuoka asked Bishop James E. Walsh, Superior General of the Catholic Foreign Mission Society of Mary knoll, New York . . . to undertake a special mission to Washington in order to impress upon the President the fact that the Japanese Government 'wished to negotiate a peace agreement: An agreement to nullify their participation in the Axis Pact' . . . a guarantee to recall all military forces from China and to restore to China its geographical and political integrity."

Apparently, President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull chose to completely ignore these conciliatory "renunciations of Japan's objectives in China" in November, 1940, and rejected those of October, 1941, with what amounted to a ten-point ultimatum! Four years later, on November 15, 1945, Secretary Stimson, when testifying before a Congressional

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Investigating Committee, describes that top-secret meeting of President Roosevelt on November 25, 1941, at the White House, with Secretaries Stimson, Hull, Knox, General Marshall and Admiral Stark: (SECRETARY STIMSON) "The President said that the Japanese were notorious for making an attack without warning . . . In spite of the risk involved, however, in letting the Japanese fire the first shot, we realized that in order to have the full support of the American people, it was desirable to make sure that the Japanese be the ones to do this ..."

Following that secret top level meeting, Secretary Hull, the next day-November 26, 1941, rejected Japan's conciliatory offer with a ten-point bellicose battery of demands, of which Professor Tansill writes: Both he and the President knew this program would be rejected by Japan. There was no thought of compromise or conciliation. In effect (it ordered:) 'The Government of Japan will withdraw all military, naval, air and police forces from China and from Indochina.'... It was obvious that the next step was war."

I will show, later, that these ultimate points had been outlined for Secretary Hull by Secretary Henry Morgenthau's Assistant, Harry Dexter White, a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, who was later proved to be an agent of the Communist Party.

MR. HILDER: Was Morgenthau a member of the Council on Foreign Relations?

COL. DALL: Most definitely! As foreseen by the President and his Cabinet. Emissary Kurusu, on seeing this harsh note, complained to Secretary Hall that this could be interpreted as tantamount to meaning the end." As a consequence, on

December 6, the Japanese secretly sent their reply to Ambassador Nomura. Because our Intelligence had broken the so-called "Purple Code," it intercepted and decoded it. When President Roosevelt had read the first thirteen of its fourteen points, he correctly interpreted them in the words: "This means war!"

Of course, it did! Because, along with others, he had planned it that way.

MR. HILDER: Would you repeat that, Colonel?

COL. DALL: Yes. I said he planned it that way.

HR. HILDER: Was President Roosevelt a member of the Council of Foreign Relations too?

COL. DALL: Yes. At 9:00 a.m. on that Sunday morning, December 7, some four hours before the surprise attack, Admiral Stark got the fourteenth point of the Japanese reply in his office, he exclaimed to General Marshall, who was there with him: (Admiral Stark) "My God! This means war. I must get to Kimmel at once. "

MR. HILDER: If he had gotten the word to Admiral Kimmel, by phone, couldn't the surprise attack have been averted?

COL. DALL: Yes, I believe so! Admiral Robert A. Theobald called the fact that it was not done - "the Final Secret of Pearl Harbor." Some strong power, or pressure, not fully revealed to the American public, prevented Admiral Stark from properly and immediately alerting Admiral Kimmel! Kimmel, himself, told me: "Stark then said to Marshall: 'We

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must radio Kimmel, and alert him.' "Marshall overruled him and replied: Let's not! It might be detected by the Japanese and complicate things. I'll wire him later.' And he finally did just that, by means of regular commercial telegram . . . no urgency, no priority. Two hours, approximately, after all the bombs had fallen, I did receive Marshall's wire. "

MR. HILDER: Was Marshall a member of the Council of Foreign Relations too?

COL. DALL: Most certainly - yes.

MR. HILDER: This act would seem to negate all reason. General Marshall actually vetoed the alert for the reason that "it might be detected by the Japanese and complicate things?" This sounds very strange.

COL. DALL: Very strange, indeed! As previously stated, his reason reveals the calculated and ruthless tactics by which President Roosevelt and his top Council on Foreign Relations advisors and associates maneuvered to get us into World War II, against the strong wishes and desires of the American people.

Admiral Kimmel further explains: "Colonel Dall, this may further surprise you, but I found out later that the Japanese Task Force approaching Pearl Harbor had specific orders that if the American forces at Pearl Harbor became alerted before the attack was launched, their Task Force was to return at once to Japanese waters, without attacking!" This readily explains just what Marshall meant by fearing that a timely alert to Kimmel would complicate things. Admiral Theobald comments further: "With all chance of surprise gone the

decision might well have been to cancel the attack. And the sole reason for not sending word to Hawaii on that Sunday morning. . . Washington refused to send one short message to Hawaii in time to cushion the effects of the Japanese attack! . . . There is only one conceivable reason for it—nothing must be done to prejudice the chances of the attack, even if at the last moment Japan was about to bring war to the United States, and President Roosevelt did not intend that any American action should cause them to change their plans at the last minute."

President Roosevelt had repeatedly assured the American people that he would not send their boys into a war on foreign soil "except in the case of attack." But, it appears he had also promised Prime Minister Churchill to get our country in, somehow! He had told the Prime Minister: I may never declare war. I may make war."

MR. HILDER: Would you repeat that, Colonel?

COL. DALL: Yes. President Roosevelt said: "I may never declare war. I may make war."

Thus, the Pearl Harbor attack, technically, took President Roosevelt off a delicate political hook, in terms of war. A month after this disaster, Churchill told Parliament: The probability since the Atlantic Conference (August 14, 1941) at which I discussed these matters with President Roosevelt, that the United States, even if not herself attacked, would come into the war in the Far East and thus make final victory assured"

Referring to this amazing Churchillian revelation, Senator Arthur H. Vandenburg of Michigan, reacted with the following shocked comment: "In other words, Churchill said

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that when he met Roosevelt the first time-and wrote 'The Atlantic Charter'—he ... got some sort of assurance, evidently satisfactory to him, that the United States would go to war with Japan, regardless of whether Japan attacked us or not. In still other words, we were slated for this war by the President, before Pearl Harbor."

Quite obviously, President Roosevelt and his circle of exploiters, strongly desired the Pearl Harbor attack so as to satisfy Winston Churchill, and other ideological forces, without technically violating his own solemn pledge made to the American people, not to get the Country into the war "except in the case of attack." Hence, after the lend-lease action, the convoying of British ships, the gift of fifty destroyers to the British, even the depth-bombing of German submarines—all extreme, un-neutral provocations—all of which had failed to provoke Hitler to retaliate, President Roosevelt's frustration—and that of his prompters—became rather desperate. His advisor, Harry Hopkins, another member of the Council on Foreign Relations, confessed: Both Stimson and Marshall felt that we couldn't win without getting into the war, but they had no idea how that is going to be accomplished. . . . He (Roosevelt) had said everything 'short of war' that could be said. He had no more tricks left. The 'hat' from which he had pulled so many 'rabbits' was empty."

The final trick left was to provoke and to deliberately insult Japan. Admiral Theobald comments: "The Tripartite Treaty of September, 1940, . . . supplied President Roosevelt with the answer. Under that treaty, war with Japan meant war with Germany and Italy."

Accordingly, President Roosevelt ordered the Pacific Fleet to stay anchored in Pearl Harbor, but removed all the aircraft

carriers so that the battleships, like sitting ducks, would tempt Japan to strike them. No doubt, that is why F.D.R. refused to allow General Marshall to let Admiral Stark alert the Pearl Harbor Commanders to the oncoming attack. Captain Grenfell of the Royal Navy wrote: No reasonably informed person can now believe that Japan made a villainous, unexpected attack on the United States. An attack was not only fully expected, but was actually desired. It is beyond doubt that President Roosevelt wanted to get his country into the war, but for political reasons was most anxious to insure that the first act of hostility came from the other side; for which reason he caused increasing pressure to be put on the Japanese, to a point that no self-respecting nation could endure without resort to arms. Japan was meant, by the American President to attack the United States."

Furthermore, the British Minister of Production, Mr. Oliver Lyttleton, in 1944, aptly summed it up: "Japan was provoked into attacking America at Pearl Harbor. It is a travesty of history to say that America was forced into the war."

Perhaps the most irrefutable proof that President Roosevelt worked to set the stage for the Pearl Harbor attack and knew about it when it was coming, appears in H. Montgomery Hyde's book - "ROOM 3603: THE STORY OF THE BRITISH INTELLIGENCE." This describes, in detail, how William Stephenson, the Chief of the Secret Intelligence Service, operating from Room 3603, on the thirty-sixth floor of a skyscraper in Rockefeller Center, conspired with President Roosevelt and other top U.S. officials, to get the United States, into war with Japan, thereby drawing it into the war with the Axis—both of which the vast majority of Americans strongly opposed. Montgomery Hyde elaborated: "Stephenson had some success in penetrating the Kurusu

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mission with one of his agents who was a British subject and had spent fifty years in Japan . . . This agent made contact with the envoy's (Special Envoy Saburo Kurusu) Secretary, whose name was Yuki and had a series of meetings with him in a Washington apartment which had previously been wired for recording conversations.

"The information obtained from the recordings was transcribed and copies were sent by Stephenson each day to President Roosevelt . . . It supplemented the Japanese diplomatic telegrams between Tokyo and Washington, which had been known to the American authorities for some time. . . .

"On November 27, (1941), the President sent his son, James Roosevelt, to Stephenson with a special message, the purport of which was not yet known either to the British Foreign Office or to the British Embassy in Washington. The same day, Stephenson telegraphed it to London. His telegram read: 'JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS OFF. SERVICES EXPECT ACTION WITHIN TWO WEEKS' I repeat: the telegram read: 'JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS OFF. SERVICES EXPECT ACTION WITHIN TWO WEEKS.' "

"As can be imagined, this telegram caused a great stir in London. Confirmation was immediately sought by cable from Lord Halifax in Washington. Lord Halifax happened to be out hunting in Virginia when the cable arrived . . . and he was now obliged to get off his horse and hurry back to the Embassy to cable his reply that he knew nothing of such a report. Another urgent cable was sent from London, this time to Stephenson, informing him that the Prime Minister and the Cabinet would be most interested to know the source of his information. Stephenson answered briefly: 'The

President of the U.S.A.' Two days later, November 29, CORDELL HULL saw Ambassador Halifax and gave him the news, officially." CORDELL HULL stated, and I quote: "The diplomatic part in our relations with Japan is virtually over. The matter will now go to the officials of the Army and Navy. Japan may now move suddenly and with every element of surprise."

How that surprise came, just over a week after this frank interview, is a matter of history.

MR. HILDER: How did President Roosevelt and his Cabinet react to the news of the actual attack on December 7th?

COL. DALL: Again, it is Secretary of War Stimson who destroyed the hypocritical image of shock and grief that President Roosevelt conveyed in his "DAY OF INFAMY" speech! Secretary Stimson admitted: "When the news first came that Japan had attacked us, my first feeling was of relief that the indecision was over and that the crisis had come in a way which would unite all our people. This continued to be my dominant feeling in spite of the news of catastrophies which quickly developed."

To a group of Senators and Congressmen on Pearl Harbor Day, President Roosevelt apparently had uppermost in his mind his pledge not to get the country into war "except in case of attack," exclaimed: (PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT) "Well, we were attacked. There is no question about that. "

Churchill in his "GRAND ALLIANCE," relates that Ambassador Winant and Averell Harriman and the members of the notorious Council on Foreign Relations were with him that evening. Referring to Roosevelt's words, Winant at first

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exclaimed: "Good! Good!" Churchill comments: "My two American friends took the shock with admirable fortitude. . . . In fact, one might almost have thought they had been delivered from a long pain."

That described reaction would be about "par for the course," for Averell Harriman. As for Churchill, himself, he confesses: "(I) went to bed that night to sleep the sleep of the saved and thankful." "No American will think it wrong of me if I proclaim that to have the United States at our side was to me the greatest joy." "It is what I dreamed of aimed at, and hoped for and now it has come to pass."

Apparently, President Roosevelt and his financial backers, along with Churchill and his banker backers, were the ones who, from the very start, had wanted war between America and Japan, between the Allies and Germany, and had duly planned and pushed for it. Germany had not wanted war, Japan had not wanted war, and, above all, the American people had not wanted war! But President Roosevelt and the one-world internationalist money powers wanted war! In fact, some historians find it was Roosevelt, prompted by those one-world financial interests, that induced both the British and the Poles to reject Hitler's reasonable proposal in August of 1939, for rectifying the Danzig and Corridor problems, thus providing Hitler, finally, just as Roosevelt provoked Japan, later on, to use force at Pearl Harbor. I quote the renowned historian, Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes, on this matter: "In reality, the responsibility for the Pearl Harbor surprise attack, from the Chicago Bridge speech of Roosevelt on October 5, 1937, to the appearance of the Japanese bombers over Pearl Harbor about 7:55 on December 7, 1941, is crystal clear and cumulative to all those who know the facts whether or not they are willing and

courageous enough to set them forth. . . . The path to war is also straight, save for the switch which began with the economic stangulation of Japan in July, 1941, when it had become very likely that Hitler could not be provoked into an act of war in the Atlantic. Throughout, the architect and maestro of the bellicose design was Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

He was the "Gun" and the others readily supplied the "Ammunition." This came extensively from the "stockpile" of Bernard Baruch and Felix Frankfurter both of whom were members of the Council on Foreign Relations. This is, as I have referred to before, the invisible government of the United States, and it is they who wanted the war, not the American people.

MR. HILDER: Colonel, I'd like you to explain how the average American felt when it happened—Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, who had maneuvered for the surprise attack at Pearl Harbor, didn't speak for English-speaking people, did THEY?

COL. DALL: Naturally, a wave of indignation and patriotic anger, at what they were told was an unprovoked and dastardly attack, initially swept over the American people. This enabled Roosevelt to get our misinformed and emotional Congress to declare war. The people were appalled at the loss of eight capital ships—sunk or seriously damaged, 188 planes destroyed, and were distraught with grief for the loss of 3303 officers and men killed, and 1272 wounded, and for their families! Soon, however, numerous people were asking how it was possible that the Commanders at Pearl

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Harbor-Admiral Kimmel and General Short-were so completely caught by surprise. To muffle and to side-step that pertinent, but very dangerous question, President Roosevelt was forced to divert the search for the proper answer from himself, and his Administration, and create some scapegoat!

Admiral Kimmel subsequently explained the diversionary plan to me, as follows: "After a few days, Justice Owen Roberts arrived at Pearl Harbor with a Commission from Washington, appointed by President Roosevelt, to investigate the situation. In effect, however, to come up with much needed 'scapegoats'-meaning, of course, General Short and myself—so that the eyes of the outraged American people could be duly directed away from Washington, and focused upon individuals (the Commanders in Hawaii) in attempted explanation of that great tragedy. Ten days after the attack, I was relieved of my Command, and, in thirty days, retired."

Naturally, I was shocked by the statements of the Admiral. But I was not surprised to learn that Felix Frankfurter of the Council on Foreign Relations played an important role in arranging for President Roosevelt to appoint Owen Roberts to make a personal report to him on Pearl Harbor. Roberts assumed the role of "hatchet man" and dutifully turned in a "usable" report, which had the approval of Felix Frankfurter. According to Max Freedman, Frankfurter was always quite impenitent about his part in arranging for Mr. Justice Roberts to make a personal report to the President on the immediate events that led to Pearl Harbor, and what happened after the attack began. He was afraid of a vindictive search for scapegoats, diverting the nation 's attention from more important tasks.... He was fearful that Roosevelt's authority might be compromised by a meddling

Congressional Committee, as Lincoln had been in the Civil War."

I can understand Frankfurter's fear of a vindictive search being made for "scapegoats"-and that the President's authority might well be compromised by a "meddling Congress."! Justice Roberts lost no time in locating the two scapegoats. Then the Whitewash began to splash!

Concerning the Roberts' so-called "Inquiry," one can readily recall what Senator Robert Taft said, on October 7, 1944, concerning the Nuremberg Trials, when eleven German leaders were sentenced to death: (I quote Senator Taft) "The eleven who have been committed to the gallows have been guilty of making aggressive war. They are guilty because they lost. Under that theory, President Roosevelt could have been executed had the Axis won. . . . The hanging of these eleven will be a blot on the American record which we shall long regret."

Many informed Americans now agree that the Roberts Report was also a "blot." It was, however, at the time a blatant attempt at "whitewash"! It "whitewashed" President Roosevelt, his Administration, and his leading accomplices. It shamelessly put the blame on the deliberately uninformed Commanders, stationed at Pearl Harbor!

Admiral Kimmel stated to me: "The Roberts Report was a shambles, full of glaring inaccuracies to serve one purpose—to make me the 'Goat,' along with General Short; to attempt to avoid the impact of Hull's November 16, 1941 'ultimatum' to the Japanese and the studied enticements extended to them to attack us, at Pearl Harbor. . . . "

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MR. HILDER: Were there any other formal investigations? Did any one of them finally clear Admiral Kimmel and General Short?

COL. DALL: There were eight formal Pearl Harbor Investigations, all witness to a sad proof that, during war, even in our own Republic, prejudice, self-interest, political interest, and special pleading, can block the truth and eliminate fairness. For example, the Joint Congressional Committee, in its 573 pages, tortured facts and logic in order to exonerate the Administration, and find the necessary scapegoats in the persons of Admiral Kimmel and General Short. Only its minority Report dared to criticize President Roosevelt, the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, for failing to take "quick and instant executive action" on December 6 and 7. It also criticized Stimson, Knox, Marshall, and Stark "for failure to meet their responsibilities"! "Disappointingly," according to Admiral Theobald, "even the Minority Report falls far short of a full realization of President Roosevelt's connection with the Pearl Harbor disaster."

MR. HILDER: In other words, Admiral Theobald puts the responsibility for the Pearl Harbor disaster on President Roosevelt and his Administration, and mentions that Admiral Kimmel and General Short were set up to be the victims of a frame-up?

COL. DALL: That is right! So do several responsible historians. Their verdict is that President Roosevelt, under pressure from certain high level International Financiers and Churchill, brought America into the war, at any cost, to save Britain and Soviet Russia from certain defeat at the hands of

Germany and finally maneuvered Japan into firing the first shot at Pearl Harbor.

MR. HILDER: Colonel, daring to tell us the truth must have required a sense of deep obligation, as well as courage, on your part, inasmuch as the chief architect of the Pearl Harbor tragedy—for your country and for ours—was your former Father-in-law. Why do you consider it important to release these secrets of Pearl Harbor and make them widely known thirty years after that event?

COL. DALL: Mr. Hilder, I appreciate the delicacy of that particular question. I do so only because of a strong conviction that the best interests of both the Japanese and American people must—I repeat: MUST—be placed above the interest of any individual or minority group! The truth as to how President Roosevelt—the "agent" for the International Monetary Powers, maneuvered Americans into World War II, is of the utmost importance. It is most important that the average person in both nations understand the terrible lessons of that war and its cause. This knowledge will greatly help to guide us all today! Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes wrote: "The great, great crime of our age was the British plotting and launching of the war, and the American support of an entry into that war."

The shortsighted "Unconditional Surrender" concept, the planned sell-out to Stalin, at Yalta, the total disarmament of Germany and Japan, the betrayal of Poland, the Baltic and Balkan states, have not only succeeded in delivering one-third of the world into Communist tyranny, dictated by their backers, but have also exposed the remnant of the free world to a permanent Cold War with the Soviets, and the blackmailing threat of widespread nuclear destruction in a

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third world war. As a result, without the bulwarks of Germany in Europe, and Japan in Asia, the American taxpayer has had to spend more on armaments, annually, than any nation in the history of the world. This country has been, and is still being, pushed into fighting one disastrous bloody war after another—in Korea, in Vietnam—and forced to station troops and maintain military bases all over the world, including Germany and Japan. The leaders of the International Banking Cartel are now trying to "create" another war in the Mid-East at the expense of humanity.

MR. HILDER: In view of those tragic results, what induced President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill to want to plunge the world into war against Germany and to refuse to negotiate peace until both Germany and Japan were totally destroyed and disarmed?

COL. DALL: The rejection of those early negotiations for peace was a moral crime and a low political blow to satisfy the greed of international finance. Some of these could be the descendents of the illuminati. The rejection of peace suggests that the Allied motives were not by any means a noble crusade against National Socialism in Germany, but, in reality, a crafty, selfish, power play, in order to destroy an unwelcome commercial rival. As early as November, 1936, Churchill said to General Robert E. Wood of Chicago, later Chairman of the America First Committee: (Churchill) "Germany is getting too strong, and we must smash her."

I again quote Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes as follows: "This accorded with the sentiments of Churchill's great, good friend, and his chief unofficial contact in the United States, Bernard Baruch. The latter observed to General George C. Marshall in 1938: Bernard Baruch - "We are going to lick that

fellow Hitler. He isn't going to get away with it." When Bernard Baruch speaks of "We," just who does he mean—the powerful European tycoons of International Finance, the Rothschild Complex, or Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the Rockefellers, the Lehman Brothers, Lazard Freres & Co., and Goldman, Sachs & Co., etc., in America? True, Bernard Baruch, as an individual, cut a mighty figure in International-Political finance. It is said that before World War I, he was worth a million dollars, and when it was over, he was worth two hundred million dollars. In World War II, he certainly conspired with Churchill and Roosevelt to bring America into it. Later, he aggressively pressured political Washington to implement Henry Morgenthau, Jr.'s plan for total disarmament and the dismantling of Christian Germany.

MR. HILDER: Was that Plan ever put into effect?

COL. DALL: Secretary Morgenthau, himself, boasts in his ghost-written book, "GERMANY IS OUR PROBLEM," in 1945, that "in the Potsdam Declaration ... the three principal Allies were seeking to carry out the objectives of that policy." (p. xii) William Henry Chamberlin in his authoritative "AMERICA'S SECOND CRUSADE," wrote that "the extremely harsh Joint Chiefs of Staff document number 1067," of the American Military Government of Germany, was "taken almost literally from the original text of the Morgenthau Plan."

MR. HILDER: Was Secretary Henry Morgenthau also interested in President Roosevelt's Japanese policy?

COL. DALL: Yes, he was. In fact, it was Morgenthau who first proposed the policy of strangling Japan, economically.

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He was a well placed "front" for the forces that resorted to every possible means to force President Roosevelt to get America into war. But, it was his clever and devious assistant, Harry Dexter White, later exposed as a high-level Communist agent, who drafted and presented to Secretary of State Hull the outline for the ultimative ten-point note to Japan, dated November 26, 1941. Dr. Barnes writes: "Roosevelt was surrounded with Communist sympathizers and some undoubted Communists, one, a member of his official family at the White House, exerted a powerful influence on Roosevelt and Secretary Hull. Hull's ultimatum of November 26, 1941, which brought the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor, was based in large part directly upon a memorandum handed to him by Harry Dexter White, surely a Communist agent, if not a card-carrying Communist himself."

In short, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., scion of an international banking family, and Harry Dexter White, a top-level Communist agent, also actively worked, planned, and hoped for the ultimate assault on Pearl Harbor. Both, likewise, represented the long-range aims of the major financial complexes, which benefited extensively from World War II. Incidentally, Henry's military record was most distinguished by its virtual nonexistence.

MR. HILDER: Colonel, would you, please, explain this more in detail?

COL. DALL: Certainly! That International Communism—meaning Soviet Russia— benefited, is most obvious. America incurred death, debt and destruction and Britain lost her Empire, while the Bolsheviki of Soviet Russia got half of Germany, and control over half of Europe and Asia. Furthermore, what also came out of the war was the appearance of

the State of Israel and, in place of reasonable reparations to the victors, enormous West German reparations were allotted —then siphoned to Israel. By 1964, this added up to billions of dollars. Hence, Communism and Zionism have greatly profited! Huge indemnities and reparations from World War II have been arranged for the European favorites of politically powerful International banking houses. But in spite of this Japan and Germany have risen to the top in world economic output.

MR. HILDER: The benefit to Zionist objectives seems obvious, but how did the bankers finance International Communism?

COL. DALL: The able writer, Gary Allen, refers to "the five American satellites of the European Rothschild Banking interests." He states: "Most important in the group is Kuhn, Loeb and Company, whose head (Jacob Schiff) invested \$20 million in financing the Russian Revolution in 1917. According to a report. . . to the State Department on March 3, 1932, Kuhn, Loeb and Company also laid out and financed the Soviet's first Five Year Plan ..."

Significantly, one member of this International banking complex, Paul Warburg, became the head of the Federal Reserve Bank's Board of Governors when it was created in 1913. The Federal Reserve bank system is privately owned and controlled.

MR. HILDER: Colonel Dall, I just read an article entitled "SECRET ISSUE" printed on March 26th of this year (1971) by the Los Angeles Herald Examiner where John Chamberlain, in his column, confirmed that another member of the Council on Foreign Relations - the late Tom

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Dewey—ex-Governor of New York—who ran for President on the Republican ticket—also knew the real Pearl Harbor story. In this article, the writer, Chamberlain, states that he had a personal interview with Governor Dewey. He stated: "In 1944 Dewey had known that we cracked the most secret Japanese code sometime prior to Pearl Harbor, and that the White House knew more than fifteen hours before the Japanese attack that hostilities would open somewhere next day in the Pacific. . . . True enough the precise point could not be pinpointed but our forces everywhere in the Pacific could have been alerted. "

If Dewey actually shielded the Roosevelt Administration's act from the American public, is it further proof of your charge that political party affiliation means little when you're under the control of the International Banking Cartel, since both were members of the Council on Foreign Relations?

COL. DALL: That's right. The party affiliation of the International War conspirators means nothing-the results are the same-disaster for the world-if they are allowed to remain in positions of great influence. The International Bankers are in a unique position to profit from war irrespective of which side wins.

MR. HILDER: Then does that explain why America and Britain, at the start of World War II proclaimed the idealistic peace of the Atlantic Charter, but ended that war with the Unconditional Surrender conditions at Yalta and Potsdam aimed at the heart of Germany and Japan?

COL. DALL: That appears to be the case. At the end of World War I, America supported Woodrow Wilson's idealistic Fourteen Points, but, after the guns became silent, concluded it with the ominous Versailles Treaty which, "demanded reparations in the form of money which Germany could never pay." Only by exacting enormous reparations from the vanquished can those few men who financed both sides, the International Bankers, be certain to recover their original stakes, and then gain considerably more!

MR. HILDER: In World War II, weren't the International Bankers in favor of the Morgenthau Plan and huge reparations from Germany and Japan in addition to the massive territorial theft, specifically directed to Soviet Communists?

COL. DALL: Indeed they were! As previously stated: Harry Dexter White, a Communist agent, drafted the so-called Morgenthau Plan.

Friends and associates, both here and abroad, comprising what might be called the Rothschild complex, pressed for a vindictive peace which left a vacuum for Soviet Russia to self-servingly fill, where once a strong Germany had been. My friend Walter Trohan, for many years a top Washington correspondent for the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, in an article entitled: "THREE MEN CALLED A GOVERNMENT" on May 28, 1950, wrote: "A person with highest State Department connections, identified these three figures as the secret government of the United States. (Supreme Court Justice) Frankfurter . . . the most powerful man in the government, reaching into the White House with his proteges. (Governor of New York) Herbert Lehman . . . a powerful Wall Street Force . . . Henry Morgenthau, Jr. . . ."

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All three of these men were closely associated with the complex of International Financiers, all three pressured President Roosevelt to get the United States into the war with Japan, all three demanded a vindictive peace against Germany and Japan, which largely benefited Communism and Zionism and their bankers, of course. It created the State of Israel and enabled Soviet Russia to master half of Europe and of Asia.

MR. HILDER: Aside from the Morgenthau Plan, was there any particular action aided by these men which damaged America and aided the Soviet Socialists?

COL. DALL: Yes. we must never forget that the cruel Anglo-American bombing of Dresden, an open city, was an unparalleled act of genocide merely to impress Joe Stalin. A top U.S. military authority told me personally that 385,000 men, women, and children were ruthlessly slaughtered at Dresden. Plus allowing the Soviet Communists to plunder, rape and lay siege to Berlin. Then the incredible "OPERATION" termed "KEELHAUL" delivered to Stalin's butchers over a million Russian freedom fighters for mass extermination in Soviet slave camps. They had fought with Germany against the tyrants who had dominated their country and had surrendered to the Anglo-Americans thinking they would be saved from the death camps. It was General Dwight D. Eisenhower who ordered their forceful repatriation for certain death.

Another one of the outrageous betrayals of American interests was Secretary Morgenthau's plan of giving to Soviet Russia four airplane loads of our money plates, including all accessories, such as paper and our special ink. with no strings attached. Major Racey Jordan, in his book "FROM MAJOR

RACEY JORDAN'S DIARY," describes in one chapter, "How Russians Got U.S. Treasury Plates." He states: "The U.S. Treasury . . . was shipping engraving plates and other materials to Russia, so that they could print the same occupation money* for Germans as the United States was printing. . . . The sum of money which we lost in redeeming the marks which the Russians rolled off their presses, with no accountability whatever, appears to have been \$250,000,000!"

The AMERICAN MERCURY. June, 1957, in an article entitled: "Spook Money Haunts U.S. Treasury," revealed: "Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, with Harry Dexter White, Under-Secretary, and Harold Glasser. all in charge of the U.S. Treasury, gave the Russian Government money-plates, complete with plane loads of special ink, and four plane loads of special paper for printing our occupation money in Germany, to pay two-years' salary to Russian soldiers.

MR. HILDER: If that's so, then the war was immensely profitable for the Communists, their Banker backers and their Leftist friends. Are there estimates of the amount of so-called "refugee money"** that has been brought into the United States?

COL. DALL: Yes. The AMERICAN MERCURY also writes in that connection: " . . . i t is estimated the known

* Occupation money-or script was issued to servicemen in lieu of U.S. Dollars. The Russians were not given plates or paper to print U.S. Dollars.

** Refugee money is different from occupation money. Refugee money was currency and valuables displaced persons (refugees) managed to bring to the U.S.

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movement of such money into the U.S. amounts to about \$19 billion (\$19,000,000,000) of which more than \$3 billion came from Canada, and \$1,800,000,000 through Swiss banks!"

It is said that some of this money went into acquiring stakes in numerous hotels, publishing, radio, and television companies. This will explain, in part, why most of our U.S. communications media tends to be slanted Left, and are often overly sympathetic to the aims of Fabian Socialism and International Bolshevism. For example, in the current "undeclared" Vietnam war, there is much harping on alleged South Vietnamese and American atrocities. The "managed" news media rarely mentions the massacre of nearly 100,000 innocent men, women and children by the Soviet Cong and the North Vietnamese.

As to World War II, they rarely reported the Soviet-Russian atrocities like the mass murder of 12 thousand Polish officers in the Katyn Forest Massacre where the Leftists dumped these men in one huge common grave. Yet, our "managed" media never tires of alluding to, and even enlarging upon, alleged Japanese and German atrocities. Our government worked around the clock to develop "race hatred" against the Japanese.

MR. HILDER: According to your quotation from Major Racey Jordan's DIARY, estimating that possibly 250,000,000 dollars' worth of this Morgenthau "spook money" was immediately circulated in Germany, is it not possible then that some of this, too, went to Socialists, or Red agents, to buy control of the German communications media?

COL. DALL: Yes, I am reliably informed that the occupation authorities issued special licenses, without which no media could be operated, and these, almost without exception, were granted to Socialists, Leftists, crypto-Communists. or non-ethnic Germans; never to conservative or actively anti-communistic Germans. The saturation of "spook money" from the Morgenthau plates, given to the Soviet Russians, most probably played a significant role in the acquisition and early operations of the German communications media. In the Soviet Zone. Ulbricht's sector, the Communists control all the media; in West Germany, the liberal, socialistic, and one-world elements are dominant, while an independent, conservative press is only slowly establishing itself. Radio and television programs are still more representative of "foreign," rather than German interests.

MR. HILDER: Would that explain why some financial and political circles in America were anxious to bring America into World War II, even if it had to be by the devious "backdoor" route?

COL. DALL: That is the bitter and terrible truth. What we Americans got out of the catastrophe was a huge war debt, a quarter million casualties, and the awesome realization of a possible atomic war. The same ideological set of planners who gave the money-plates to Soviet Russia also betrayed the secrets of the atom bomb to Moscow. Among them was Henry Morgenthau's assistant. Harry Dexter White, mentioned before. who. when exposed. suddenly disappeared, allegedly having died. Two accomplices. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, on June 19. 1953. were executed as Communist spies but only after great damage had been done!

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MR. HILDER: Is there reasonable hope that, in spite of all this, the U.S. and the Free World, including Japan, can save themselves from a Communist take-over, and will also be able, eventually, to liberate Cuba, Central and Eastern Europe, Africa and Asia, from a one-world Communist tyranny?

COL. DALL: Yes—but only with the most dedicated efforts to expose this International Banking conspiracy on a **WORLD SCALE!**



MR. HILDER: Is there any evidence that President Truman knew Japan was ready to surrender before he had the first atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima on August 6th, 1945. (Soviet Russia on August 8th broke its five year neutrality pact with Japan by declaring war.)

COL. DALL: It has long been known that as early as June 29, 1945, Japan approached Moscow to ask its good offices towards negotiating peace with Washington. But Stalin,

hoping to get in on the loot by a last minute declaration of war on Japan, kept stalling Japanese emissaries off. But now also more and more evidence is coming to light that Japan did not rely only on Moscow but also sought contact with the U.S. on its own.

MR. HILDER: What is some of this evidence?

COL. DALL: Helmut Suendermann, the respected German author and editor of *Das Morgenthau Tagebuch* (The Morgenthau Journals) (Druffel Verlag. 1970). summarizes such evidence in an article entitled. "Die amerikanisch-sowjetische Japan-Verschwoerung" (The American-Soviet Conspiracy against Japan. *Deutsche Wochenzeitung*, August 14. 1970). In this he writes that Allan W. Dulles, also a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, had as early as May, 1945, taken up contact with Japanese intermediaries in Switzerland. On May 30. 1945. Harry Hopkins. President Truman's special emissary, telegraphed President Truman that Japan has lost and knows it. On May 28. 1945. Former President Hoover presented Truman a Memorandum urging negotiating peace with Japan. More pointedly. Joseph C. Grew, who was U.S. Ambassador to Japan, before the Pearl Harbor attack, as early as mid-May began to urge President Truman that if he assured the Japanese that Unconditional Surrender would not imperil their Emperor, they would make peace. Admiral William D. Leahy urged the same idea upon President Truman. President Truman answered with pretexts for delay. First he wanted to await the fall of Okinawa, then in Mid-June, he told Grew matters would have to wait until the Potsdam conference.

MR. HILDER: What was the situation at the start of the Potsdam Conference on July 1 7?

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COL. DALL: This was three weeks before President Truman dropped the first atom bomb on the innocent civilian population and Soviet Russia got into the war with Japan for the spoils. We must not forget that Truman was also a member of the Council on Foreign Relations as was my father-in-law, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Historian Suendermann reports: "In Potsdam Truman could immediately see how right all those were who urged offering Japan peace. Here the American Secret Service confirmed Tokyo's requests to Moscow in behalf of the Emperor to intercede for peace with Washington . . . Not the least doubt remained that the Japanese were ready to surrender and accept any hard conditions. One word of the President would have sufficed to end the Asian war even before the first Potsdam session began. But this word the President did not pronounce...."

Instead, he ordered the first atom bomb in history to be dropped on Hiroshima on August 6th. One day before on August 9th. he ordered the second dropped on Nagasaki, Stalin attacked Japan in the rear. One consequence of this was that the Communists got North Korea and America paid dearly, in the Korean War five years later, to prevent the Reds from getting all of Korea and possibly Japan. For many years many of us thought that President Truman was just a simple well-meaning, gutless individual who was too weak to hold his own in conferences with the Soviet Communist backers. But unfortunately, more and more evidence indicates that he deliberately wanted to build Soviet Russia, just as President Roosevelt did.

MR. HILDER: Is there more evidence?

COL. DALL: Plenty. In an article in the Santa Ana Register

on August 2nd, 1969, entitled "SOILED CHAPTER OF HISTORY," this California newspaper states: "... after the German surrender in the spring of 1945, Japanese diplomats and intelligence agents, in Sweden, in Switzerland, in Portugal and in other neutral countries, were frantically trying to establish peace contacts with the U.S. Government, and that in Mid-July, 1945—before the Potsdam ultimatum to Japan—Per Jacobsson, of Sweden, reported to the late Allen Dulles, who later became CIA chief, that he was "personally convinced," after talks with Japanese diplomats that "these approaches (for peace) are serious. " Allen Dulles was also a member of our "invisible government"—the secretive Council on Foreign Relations.

MR. HILDER: Are there any other publications stating this?

COL DALL: Yes. On July 5th, 1969, the Rocky Mountain News carried an article by R. H. Shackford entitled, "PAPERS INDICATE JAPAN SOUGHT PEACE BEFORE U.S. DROPPED ATOM BOMBS." The papers he referred to are released 1945 Diplomatic Documents of the U.S. State Department on the Far East.

MR. HILDER: Are these items still suppressed?

COL. DALL: Yes, like most of the data on these atrocities, the high ranking Council on Foreign Relations officials influencing American education have "managed" an historical blackout of these crimes against humanity.

Shackford states in his article: "Long before the bombs were dropped on Japan, Japanese diplomats all over the world were trying to establish contacts to talk about peace—Pope Pius XII being the first to turn down a Japanese overture that

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he mediate-but that, due to a U.S. government 'hang-up' on 'unconditional surrender' all early feelers by the Japanese came to naught. " He goes on to state: "As late as 1945, four months after Japan's surrender, acting Secretary of State, Dean Acheson (who was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations) categorically denied in a published letter to a Congressman that the U.S. had received any "official" Japanese peace offers earlier in the year."

MR. HILDER: Then you mean the Japanese government was even willing to accept unconditional surrender before Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

COL. DALL: Exactly. The American Historian Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes says that by January 1945 the Japanese were convinced that they had lost the war and had sent peace overtures to General MacArthur which were almost identical to the final settlement. MacArthur urged Roosevelt to start immediate negotiations, but to exclude the Russians. The President rejected MacArthur's humane and patriotic suggestions.

Barnes got the story from my friend the American Newsmen, Walter Trohan, who exposed the whole foul treachery on the Sunday after V-J Day, August 19, 1945. Trohan got the story and the facts directly from Admiral Leahy, over whose desk passed the communications between my former father-in-law and General MacArthur. The story was personally confirmed by ex-President Herbert Hoover in 1951, who asked MacArthur if it was true. MacArthur confirmed it in every detail. Recently, the story was again revealed in The American Mercury magazine, its Fall, 1970, issue.

MR. HILDER: President Truman stated: "The need for such a fateful decision (the atomic bombing) of course, would never have arisen had we not been shot in the back by Japan at Pearl Harbor in December 1941," This was his justification for Hiroshima and Nagasaki. . . . How do you judge President Truman's attitude?

COL. DALL: Much the same as Hiroshima's City Council. They put it very well, and I quote: "Had your decision been based on the Imperial Japanese Navy's surprise attack on your country's combatants and military facilities (at Pearl Harbor) "why could you not choose a military base for the target? You committed the outrage of massacring 200,000 noncombatants as revenge, and you are still trying to justify it."



MR. HILDER: Wasn't President Nixon also a member of the Council on Foreign Relations as well as General Eisenhower, who ordered General Patton to hold back so the Soviet troops could plunder Berlin?

COL. DALL: That is a most important point considering Nixon's flirtation with Red China. It is said that Nixon has over seventy members of the Council on Foreign Relations in his administration. Nixon ignores the fact that Red China has exterminated 66,400,000 of its own people in mass genocide. This is the largest massacre of human beings in the history of the world and is documented by the Free Chinese

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Government in Taiwan. Nixon ignores the fact that the Communists still have our prisoners of war from Korea enslaved. Nixon further ignores the fact that all of Eastern Europe is still enslaved and the Soviets have murdered in death camps and starved upwards of 45 million additional people since the "one world" Bankers brought them to power in 1917.

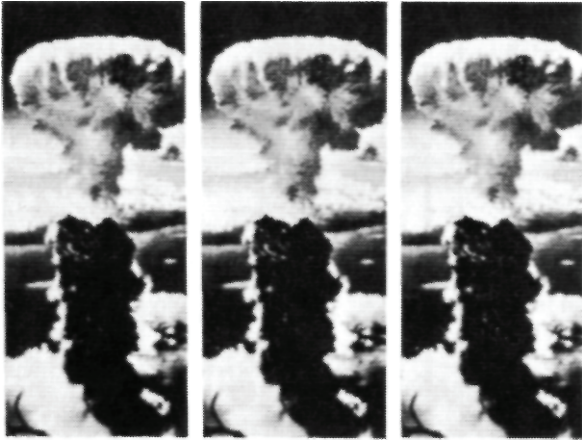
MR. HILDER: Why did these International Cartelists wish to mass murder innocent men, women and babies after the war was virtually over?

COL. DALL: For several reasons: First, the International Financial Powers that caused the war were determined to completely crush Japan and Germany so they could take over the gigantic industries of these two great nations. That evidence is very clear. The Japanese people should take a very close look today at the foreign ownership of some of its largest companies in international trade and shipping. I repeat- a very close look. Secondly, I believe it was to panic the nations of the world into accepting a one-world super-government, allegedly to end all wars. The "One World" money powers, operating through the United Nations (a major promotion of the Council on Foreign Relations) foisted the idea that the bomb could kill everyone (like in Hiroshima and Nagasaki) if they didn't bow to their self-serving demands.

MR. HILDER: And one last question—How do you feel about the U.N.?

COL. DALL: I believe the U.N. is most dangerous to the freedom of the world and to individual liberty. In fact it is more dangerous than atomic bombs and must be scrapped.

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COLONEL DALL'S CLOSING

The birth of world peace will be heralded only by the death of world government. The International Banking Cartelists and their agents, operating through the Council on Foreign Relations in the United States and the Royal Institute of International Affairs in England and other such organizations throughout the world profit from poverty and the slaughter of much of the earth's peace-loving population. For freedom to rise, they must fall. The war was brought about by their design—not by the peoples of Japan and the United States, but by a small group of wealthy men who controlled the governments of our nations. We can gain and attain peace only when we are mentally, physically and spiritually armed against, the power of the international bankers and their agents who profit by creating war. We must prepare to win or prepare to die.

Only by disclosing the secrets behind the last war, with your help and dedicated efforts, can we prevent a future war. I ask now that we join hands for the preservation of mankind.